# PENSION POINTERS.

tions Made.

S. F. W., Oswego, N. Y .- The Pension Bureau is evidently ready to allow you general law pension at \$6 per month from March 2, 1895, but will not do so unless you prefer \$6 per month under the general law to \$12 per month, which you are now drawing, under the act of 1890. You understand that you cannot draw two pensions at the same time. You cannot have the \$6 per month under the general law in addition to \$12 under the act of 1890. Under the act of 1890 all disabilities not due to vicious habits are considered in making up the rating, but under the general law neither disability incident to age or any other disability not proven due to the service and line of duty can be considered. If you feel that the rejection of your claim on additional disabilities un-der the general law was unjust, you are at liberty to appeal from such rejection to the Secretary of the Interior. Doing so will not interfere with or endanger your present pension. If you employ an attor-ney in place of your former attorney, who you say, is deceased, you would better em-ploy someone who is thoroughly familiar with pension cases and pension appeals. Your Colonel will do, if he is acquainted with pension matters, though the fact that he was your Colonel and has testified in your case will have no weight in the matter. From your statement of your case, you evidently need the assistance of a good attorney. The net of March 2. a good attorney. The act of March 2, 1895, provided that from and after that date no invalid pension should be granted at less than \$6 per month.

J. R. G., Columbus, Ohio.—In securing a special pension act of Congress, the first step usually is to secure the interest of the Representative in Congress from the applicant's district, or of one of the Senators from his State.

A. M., Lafayette, Ind,-See reply to J. R. G., above. You are at liberty to have a special bill presented at any time, no matter how long a period has elapsed since your case was last considered by the Pension Bureau. Of course, it will be well for you to make as strong a showing before the Pension Committee as pos sible, especially as to your present con-dition by reason of the disabilities which you claim to be due to the service.

J. H. C., Plato, Ky.-It is hardly likely that a pension case would be placed in the hands of a Special Examiner for investigation until the claimant has estab-lished an apparently good case under the law. The Pension Bureau would not order an investigation to prove the case for the claimant. There is no fixed rule as to how many comrades are necessary, or how many neighbors are necessary to establish a pension case, nor does it de-pend entirely upon the good character and reputation of the witnesses. The nature of the disability claimed on and the amount of actual personal knowledge that the witnesses have as to the disability claimed on chiefly determine the value of

the testimony. Mrs. M. E. W., Troy, Ind.—A Mexican War widow who was formerly pensioned and whose pension was terminated by her remarriage, but who is again widowed, could have her pension restored under the act of March 3, 1901, provided she were married to the soldier before or during his service, and provided that her pen-sion were granted on account of the soldier's death from disability due to the service and line of duty. If she drew service and line of duty. If she drew a pension under the Mexican War service-pension act of 1887, the pension cannot

A. P., Atkinson, Mich.-Probably any person who was a regularly enrolled nurse during the War of the Rebellion can obtain certificate of service on application to the War Department. Address the "Surgeon-General, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C." The law of 1889, under which soldiers of the war of the Rebellion who did not receive a regular discharge can in some instances obtain such now and collect pay due, has no application to army nurses.

W., Springfield, N. H .- If the soldier's death should be due to disabilities hereto-fore or hereafter proven due to the servlived with the soldier continuously from and digging.

The division was on duty near Budd's The of date of marriage.

J. W. R., Boyd, Tex .- It is not necessary to withdraw your application un-der the act of 1800. You can let it rewithdrawing your act of 1890 claim, you can do so by simply addressing a let-

## Free to Everybody.

Dr. J. M. Willis, a specialist of Craw fordsville, Ind., will send free by mail to all who send him their address, with stamp, a package of Pansy Compound, which is two weeks treatment, with printed directions, and is a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia. rbeumatism, neuralgia, nervous or sick headache, la grippe, and blood poison.

## Work of the Pension Office.

The report of certificates issued for the week ended Nov. 23 shows:
Army lavalld: Original, 7; Increase, 238; relisene, 78; restoration, 1; renewal, 20; supplemental, 4; duplicate, 10; secrued, 180. Total, 837.

Army widows, etc.: Original, 54; reissue, 1; Army widows, etc.: Original, 54; relssue, 1; renewal, 10; duplicate, 3. Total, 68.

Navy invalids: Increase, 1; reissue, 1; accraed, 4. Total, 6.

Navy widows, etc.: Original, 1; restoration, 1; duplicate, 1. Total, 3.

Army invalids (war with Spalu): Original, 62; increase, 5; duplicate, 1. Total, 68.

Army widows, etc. (war with Spain): Origi-

Navy invalids (war with Spain): Original B; reissue, 1. Total, 4. Army invalids (act of June 27, 1890); Origi-

mal, 248; increase, 410; additional, 119; res-sue, 13; renewal, 39; supplemental, 6; dupli-este, 17; accrued, 265. Total, 1117. Army widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1850); Original, 380; duplicate, 1; accrued, 2. Total, Navy invalids (act of June 27, 1890): Origi

pal, 23! increase, 5; reissue, 1; dupilcute, 1; secrued, 14. Total, 44. Navy widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890):

Original, 23.

Mexican War survivors: Increase, 2; accrued, 8. Total, 10.

Mexican War widows: Original, 6. Indian Wars (1832-1842)-Survivors: Ac

Indian Wars (1832-1840)-Widows: Orlgi-Totals-Original, \$26; increase, 661; addi-

tional, 119; reissue, 90; restoration, 2; re-newal, 69; supplemental, 10; duplicate, 30; nc-crued, 480. Tetal, 2,206.

The report of certificates issued for the week suded Nov. 16 shows: Total—Original, 503; increase, 639; additional, 159; reissue, 69; restoration, 8; renewal, 86; supplemental, 12;
deplicate, 36; accrued, 365. Total, 2218.

Very successful Reunion at Morristown, N.

J., Oct. 24. Comrade W. H. Wyckoff
presided. The following officers were
elected: Pres., Thomas Decker, Newton,
N. J.; First V. P., Henry H. Hoffman,
Newark, N. J.; Second V. P., O. H. Day

South Amboy, N. J., T. Newark, N. J.; Second V. P., O. H. Day, Bouth Amboy, N. J.; Treas., W. H. Caw-ley, Somerville, N. J.; Adjt., Stephen W. Gordon, Newark, N. J.; Q. M. Serg't, E. W. Davis, Newark, N. J.; Commissary Berg't, A. W. Whitehead, Newark, N. J. committee was appointed to make arrengements for next year's Reunion.

Proceedings of the 113th Chio Reunion. A report of the 28th annual reunion of Sept. 20, has been issued in pamphlet form and may be secured by addressing the Association, J. W. Ingrim, Mt. Sterling, O.

# WHO GOES THERE?

nen's minds than this which has happened Inquiries Answered and Sugges- to yours; men lose their minds utterly for a time, and then recover their faculties entirely; men lose their identity, so to speak; men can be changed in an hour, by the use of a drug, into different creatures, if we are to judge by the record their own nsciousness gives them."
"I cannot doubt my own senses," said I

'my changes come upon me without a frug and in a moment."
"If you will read Sir William Hamilton. you will find authentic records which will forever relieve you of the belief that your condition is unparalleled. It may be unique in that phase of it which I hope will prove valuable; but as to its being the

only case of the general"—
"I do not dispute there having been cases as strange as mine," I interrupted; "your word for that is enough; but you ought to tell me why you insist on the possibility of a cure and the usefulness of the condition at the same time. If the ndition may prove useful, why change

"There are many things in nature," said the Doctor, seriously; "there are many things in nature which show their greatest worth only at the moment of their ex-tinction. Your seeming imperfection of memory is, I repeat, but a relaxation of one of its functions in order that another function may be strengthened—and all for a purpose."
"What is that purpose?"

"I cannot tell you."

"Why can you not?"

"Because," said he, "the manner in which you will prove the usefulness of our power is yet to be developed. Gener-I might say, in order to encourage ally, ou, that it will probably be given to you to serve your country in a remarkable way; but as to the how and when, you just leave it to the future to show. "And you think that such a service will

"And you think that such a service will be at the end of my trouble?"
"I think so," said he; "the laws of the mental world, in my judgment, require that your recovery should follow the period concerning which your factitious memory is brightest."
"But how can a private soldier serve which your factitious

his country in a remarkable way?" I said, wondering.

"Wait," said he. The Doctor filled his pipe and became si-ent. Lydia was not on duty this night. She had listened gravely to what had been said. Now she looked up with a fain smile, which I thought meant that she was willing for me to talk to her, and yet reluctant to be the first to speak, not knowing whether I had need of silence. I had begun to have a high opinion of ydia's character."
"And you went to school in Bombay?"

"Yes, at first." was not willing to show a bald curiosity concerning her, and I suppose my hesitation was expressed in my face, for

she presently continued; "I studied and worked in the British hospital; you must know that I am a nurse with some training. Father was very willing for me to become a nurse, for he said that there would be war in America, and

that nurses would be needed."

Then, turning to the Doctor, she said: 'Father, Mr. Berwick asked me today when it was that we sailed from Charleson, and I was unable to tell him." "The 3d of September, 1857," said the Doctor.

I remembered that this was my sister's birthday, and also the very day on which I had written to Dr. Khayme that I should not return to Charleston. The coneidence and its bearing on my affliction disturbed me so that I could not really continue my part of the conversation, and Lydia soon retired. "Doctor," said I, "tomorrow morning l

shall be ready to report to my company."
"Very well, Jones," he said. "Act no cording to your conscience. I shall see you frequently. There will be no more battles in this part of the country for a long time, and it will not be difficult for you to get leave of absence when you wish to see us. Besides, I am thinking of moving our camp nearer to you."

### CHAPTER VII. A SECOND DISASTER.

"Our future on the sen is out of breath "Our future on the sea to "."
And sinks most lamentably."
—Shakspere.

to under the general law, regardless ate of marriage.

W. R., Boyd, Tex.—It is not necular to the property of return to duty, which was in November, he and I spent much of our spare time at main on file, prosecute it no further at the Sanitary camp. It was easy to see present, and take it up again when you are ready to do so. Meanwhile you can prosecute your general law claim or not, to the Sergeant, but Lydin gravely reas you choose. If you would feel better so conducted herself in his presence that you can do so by simply addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions to that effect—that you withdraw your Sergeant did not confide in me; we had become very intimate, so that in every-thing, except his feeling for Miss Khayme, I was Willis's bosom friend, so to speak; in that matter, however, he

chose to ignore me.

One night—it was the night of Feb.

6-7, 1862—I was at the Doctor's tent. Jake was Sergeant of the camp guard and could not be with us. The Doctor smoked and read, engaging in the conversation, however, at his pleasure. Lydia seemed graver than usual. I wondered if it could be because of Willis's absence. It seemed to me impossible that this dignified woman could entertain a passion for the Sergeant, who, while of course a very manly fellow, and a thorough soldier in his way, surely was not on a level with Miss Khayme. As for me, ah! well; I knew and felt keenly that until my pecu-liar mental phases should leave me never to return, love and marriage were impos so the very truth was, and always had been, that I had sufficient strength to restrain any incipient desire, and dence enough to avoid temptation. condition encouraged introspection. I was ost constantly probing my own mind and by mere strength of will, which I had long cultivated until—I suppose there is no immodesty in saying it—I could govern myself. I drew back from every obstacle which my judgment pronounced insur-

## Have You Catarrh?

A Wonderful Remedy Has Been Discov ered for the Cure of Catarrh, That Can Be Used by the Patient at Home.

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted twenty-six years to the treatment of catarrhal diseases, has perfected the only satisfac tory treatment ever discovered for the ab-solute cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and kindred diseases. He has had unparalleled success, curing cases of 15, 20 and 25 years' standing.

that had resisted every other treatment. His favorite remedy is now prepared for home treatment, and is sent by mail directly to the patient. It consists of a combination of medicinal herbs, flowers,

age of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure and the necessary appliance with which to

Give our free sample a trial. It costs you nothing, and we will be pleased to have the opportunity to demonstrate to I did not know; I should get along some-you the effectiveness of our remedy. You how, of course, but I should miss my will find it just as we represent it. Those who try the sample generally give us an

It cures 95 out of 100 cases. We have received thousands of unsolicited testi-montals. No charge for medical advice. Write for an examination and consulta-tion blank. Address Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, 320 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

# Gatarrh, Foul Breath,

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and the Back of Your Nose Leaks Nasty, Putrid Clots into Your Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free. Quickly Cures. Any person having catarrh always has a had breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so



FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark. Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

contine their K'hawking-K'hawking and spliting and splitting pumping and sucking the purrid mass of mixed decayed tissue, nucous and scabs from their nose and spliting the nasty yellow-green mass about promisenously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exagerated pleture, James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont, says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. In soon proved to be a cold in the head. In soon proved to be a horrlible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, lahalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mixed for mucous in my threat and the coughing and spliting in the morning, with awful plan in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. Today I am eartirely cured of the loothsome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops that some continuous production of the confined catarrh treatment. In the continuous production of the confined catarrh treatment. It was decompliant to the confined catarrh treatment. In a week I could be reached to be a cold that the variance of the loothsome disease and I wonderful combined Catarrh treatment. In a week I could be reached to be confined treatment. It was about 2 o'clock. We had walked so far as I could see, there was no understanding between Lydia and Willist was doined treatment. A could be confined that interests them."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops that the could have the country of the could have the country of the could have the country of the country of the country of the country of t contine their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitwonderful combined treatment.

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, includ-

ing Consumption. Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local charra is a deep-seated acease, an applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 383 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

mountable. The Doctor had been of the mountable. The Doctor had been of the greatest help to me in this development of the will, and especially in that phase or exercise of it called self-control; one of his common sayings was, "He who resists the inevitable increases evil."

Ever since when as a boy i had yielded to his friendly guidance. In Khayma had to his friendly guidance, Dr. Khayme had evidently felt a sense of proprietorship in

respect to me, and I cherished such rela-tionship; yet there had been many times in our recent intercourse when I had feared him; so keen was the man's in-The power that he exerci me I submitted to gratefully; I felt that he was a man well fitted for counseling routh, and I had so many proofs of hi good will, even of his affection, that I trusted him fully in regard to myself; yet, with all this, I felt that his great knowl edge, and especially his wonderful alert-ness of judgment, which amounted in many cases seemingly to prophetic power almost, were doubtful quantities in relation to the war. I believed that he was admitted to high council; I had frequent glimpses of intimations-seemingly unguarded on his part—that he knew beforehand circumstances and projects not properly to be spoken of; but somehow, from a look, or a word, or a movement now and then, I had almost reached the opinion that Dr. Khayme was absolutely neutral between the contestants in the war of the rebellion. He never showed anxiety. The news of the Ball's Bluff disaster, which touched so keenly the heart of the North, and especially of Massachusetts, gave him no distress, to judge from his impassive face and his manner; yet it is but just to repeat that he showed great interest in every event directly relating to the existence of slav-ery. He commended the acts of Gen. ery. He commended the acts of Gen. Butler in Virginia and Gen. Fremont in Missouri, and hoped that the Southern leaders would impress all able-bodied slaves into some sort of service, so that they would become at least morally subject to the act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, which declared all such persons dis-charged from previous servitude. In comparing my own attitude to the war with the Doctor's I frequently thought that he cared nothing for the Union, and I cared everything; that he was concerned only in regard to human slavery, while I was willing for the States themselves to settle that matter; for I could see no constitutional power existing in the Congress or in the President to abolish or even miti-gate slavery without the consent of the perty of the first part. I was in the war not on account of slavery, certainly, but on account of the preservation of the Union; Dr. Khayme was in the war-so far as he was in it at all-not for the Union, but for the abolition of slavery. On this night of Feb. 6 the Doctor smoked and read and occasionally gave utterance to some thought. "Jones," said he, "we are going to have

ews from the West; Grant advances." I trust he will have better luck than McDowell had," was my reply.
"He will; I don't know that he is a

etter General, but he has the help of "But the rebels have their river batter-

said I. Yes, and these batteries are costly, and will prove insufficient; if the North succeeds in this war, and I see no rea-on to doubt her success if she will but

letermine to succeed, it will be through I did not say anything to this. The Doctor smoked. Lydia sat looking dreamily at the door of the stove.

After a while I asked, "Why is it that

we do not move? February is a Spring month in the South."

The Doctor replied, "It is Winter here, ad the roads are bad,"
"Is it not Winter in Kentucky and

"Grant has the help of the navy; Me-Clellan will move when he gets the help of the navy." What good can the navy do between

Washington and Richmond?"
"The James River flows by Richmond," said the Doctor.
I had already heard some talk of differences between our General and the President in regard to a removal of the Army of the Potomac to Fortress Mon-roe. I asked the Doctor if McClellan

would advance on Richmond by the Peninsular route, as it was called. "He will if he is allowed to do so," replied the Doctor; "at least," he added, that is my opinion; in fact, I am so well convinced of it that I shall make preparation at once to remove my camp to some good place near Fort Monroe."

This intention was new to me, and it gave me great distress. What I should do with myself after the Doctor had gone "I am very sory to hear it, Doctor," said I, speaking to him and looking at

Lydia; her face was impervious.

"Oh," said the Doctor, with his rare and peculiar smile, "maybe we can take you with us; you would only be going ahead of your regiment." "Oh," said the Doctor, with his rare and I felt relieved.

"and Peculiar smile, "maybe we can take you with us; you would only be going ahead of your regiment."

Lydia's face was still inflexible, her and I felt relieved.

"Continue," I begged.

"You know that I have said many times that the war is unnecessary; that all war is crime."

eyes on the fire. I wished for a chance to bring Willis's name to the front, but

enough for both of fix and to spare."

"You mean to say that you can get me leave of absence?"

"Wait and see. When the time comes there will be no trouble, unless things change very greatly meanwhile."

I bade my friends good-night and went back to my hut. The weather was mild.

"Well, are you ready to listen?"

"Ready and willing. But why is it that you say both sections are right? Why do you not prove that they are both My way was over hills and hollows, making me walk somewhat carefully: but I did not walk carefully enough—I stumbled and fell, and bruised my back.

"The weather was mind; do you not prove that they are both wrong? You are speaking of crime, not virtue."

"Of course, they are both wrong in the area of the course, they are both wrong in the area of the course, they are both wrong in the area."

bled and fell, and bruised my back.

The next day I was on camp guard.
The weather was intensely cold. A bitter wind from the north swept the Maryland hills; snow and rain and sleet fell, all together. For two hours, alternating with four hours' relief, I passed my beat back and forth; at 6 o'clock, when I was finally relieved, I was wet to the skin.

When I reached my quarters, I went to My Agreed."

"Of course, they are both wrong in the acts of which we are speaking; but in regard to the principles upon which they seem to differ, they are right, and these are what I wish to speak of."

"Well, I listen, Doctor."

"Then first let me say that the world is ruled by a higher power than Gen. Mc-Ciellan or Mr. Jefferson Davis." finally relieved, I was wet to the same finally relieved, I was wet to the same When I reached my quarters, I went to bed at once and fell into a half sleep, Some time in the forenoon I found Dr. When I reached my quarters, I went to bed at once and fell into a half sleep.

Some time in the forenoon I found Dr. khayme hending over me, with his hand the power is as great as the pur-

my temples.
You have had too much of it," said he. I looked up at him and tried to speak, but said nothing. Great pain followed every breath. My back seemed on fire, The Doctor wanted to remove me to is own hospital tent, but dreaded that was too ill. Yet there was no privacy. the hut being occupied by four men. Dr. Khayme found means to get rid of all

ree course.

For two weeks Willis nursed me faithfully. Dr. Khayme came every day—on some days several times. Lydia never

One evening, after the lamps were lighted, my father told us that he would through their field-glasses, return home on the next day. "Jones is in good hands," said he, "and my business demands my care; I shall always "We saw him reach the have you in remembrance, Doctor; you have saved my boy."

The Doctor said nothing. I was sit-

ting up in bed, propped with pillows and

said my father.
"You have forgotten, Father," said I; you wrote him a letter in which you told im that you were sure he could help no. The Doctor gave me the letter; I

it at home, somewhere." The Doctor was silent, and the sub-

Gen. Grant captured Fort Henry, which success led 10 days later to the surrender of Buckner's army at Fort Donelson." "The 6th of February, you say?" I almost cried; "that was the last time I saw you before I got sick; on that very day you talked about Grant's coming successor."

"The crowds on the batteries near Newbork News and along the shore were fast part of the shore were fast property of the shore were fast part of th

"It did not need any great foresight

said my father. On the day following that on which my ships; two of them were but a very short distance from us.

The smoke in the south came nearer. I

my illness began. had walked and stood ... Khayme entered, with a paper in I sat on the ground. is hand, "We'll go, my boy," said he; we'll go at once and avoid the crowd."

"Go where, Doctor?" "To Fort Monroe," said he.
"Go to Fortress Monroe, and avoid the

crowd? Yes, we'll go." "What are we going there for?"
"Don't you remember that I thought of going there?"

"When was it that you told me, Doc "On the night before you became ill, told you that if Gen. McClellan could his way, he would transfer the army to Fort Monroe, and advance on

Richmond by the Peninsular route."
"Yes, I begin to remember."
"Well, President Lincoln has yielded to Gen. McClellan's urgent arguments; the movements will be begun as soon as transportation can be provided for such operation; it will take weeks yet

'And you are going to move down "Yes, before the army moves; this is

your written authority to go with me; don't you want to go?"
"Yes, that I do." said I.
"The Spring is earlier down there by at least two weeks," said the Doctor; the change will mean much to you; you

vill be ready for duty by the time your regiment comes." Lydia was not in the tent while this conversation was going on, but she came in soon afterward, and I was glad to see that she was certainly pleased with the prospect of moving. Her eyes were brighter. She began at once to get to-gether some loose things, although we had several days in which to make our preparations. I could not keep from laughing at her; at the same time I felt that my amusement was caused by her willingness to get away for a time from the army, rather than by anything else.

"So you are in a hurry to get away," "I shall be glad to get down there," she replied, "and I have the habit of getting ready gradually when we move. It saves worry and fluster when the comes." Her face was very bright. the time

"That is the longest speech you have made to me in a week," said I. She turned and looked full at me; then her expression changed to severity, and

me he had learned that we were to go; he was very blank. March 6 found us in camp in the Doc

tor's tents pitched near Newport News. The weather was mild; the voyage had helped me. I sat outside in the sunshine, enjoying the south wind. With the help f the Doctor's arm or of Lydia's-given, feared, somewhat unwillingly-I walked little. These were happy days; I had nothing to do but to convalence. The Southern climate has always helped me.

was recovering fast.

I liked the Doctor more than ever, if possible. Every day we talked of every-thing, but especially of philosophy, interesting to both of us, though, of course, I could not pretend to keep pace with his advanced thought. We talked of the war, its causes, its probable results.

"Jones, it matters not how this war shall end; the Union will be preserved."

"Jones, it matters not how this shall end; the Union will be preserved."

I had never before heard him make just this declaration, though I had had intimations that such was his opinion. I was glad to hear this speech. It seemed to place the Doctor in favor of the North, and I felt relieved.

and I felt relieved.

The burning

"The burning

"We sat down to supper. "Doctor," stand I, "how can you be so calm?"

"Why, my boy," he said, "I counted on such, long ago—and worse; besides, you know that I believe everything will come right."

"Yet you know that I have maintained

saw none.

"I don't see how that could be done.
Doctor; I confess that I should like very much to go with you, but how can I get lenve of absence?"

"Where there is a will there is a way."
"Yes, but I have no will; I have only a desire," said I, gloomily.
"Well," said the Doctor, "I have will enough for both of as and to spare."

enough for both of as and to spare."

that slavery also is a crime and the suppressed."
"Yes, and I confess that you have seemed inconsistent."

"I know you think the two positions contradictory; but both these views are sound and true. War is a crime; slavery also is a crime and the suppressed."

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"I know you think the two positions are contradictory; but both these views are sound and true. War is a crime; slavery also is a crime and the suppressed."

avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled RyeWhiskey for \$3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship

in plain packages—no marks "Agreed." to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will

se; the power is infinite."
I follow you." "This power cannot act confrary to its wn purpose, nor can it purpose what i will not execute,

"Picase illustrate, Doctor."
"Suppose God should purpose to make a world, and instead of making a world ould make a comet."
"He would not be God," said I, "un my messmates except Willis; they were crowded into other quarters. The Surgeon of the 11th had given the Doctor "Exactly; to act contrary to His pure would be caprice or failure. Yes; I see, or think I do."

"Not difficult at all; I simply say that war is a crime and slavery a crime. Two

toward us. Some officers upon a low sand-hill near us were looking intently

"I'll go and find out," said the Doctor; "stay here till I return."

We saw him reach the hill; one of the officers handed him a glass; he looked, and came back to us rapidly.
"We are promised a spectacle: I shall run to my tent for a glass," said he.
"What is it all about, Father?" as

dankets,

"The Doctor has always been kind to no. Father," said I; "ever since he received the letter gour wrote him in Charleston he has been my best friend."

"The Doctor has always been kind to consider the letter gour wrote him in the constant of the

"No; what do you mean?"
"I mean that there are many rumors of a new and powerful iron steamer which the Confederates have built at Norfolk," she replied.

"Iron?"

Conversation began again, this time concerning the movements and battles in the West. The Docter said: "Jones, the lews has been kept from you. On Feb., Gen. Grant captured Fort Henry which is the case, why do we let our wooden ships remain because the converse leaf to the case, why do we let our wooden ships remain because the case. "Well, if that is the case, why do we let our wooden ships remain here?"

The Doctor now rejoined us. He handed me a glass. I could see a vessel off toward Norfolk, seemingly headed in our

port News and along the shore were fast increasing. The Doctor said not a word;

far from the shore. With the unaided eye great bustle could be seen on these

had walked and stood until I needed rest; Now, at our left, toward Fortress Monroe, we could see three ships moving up toward the two which were near us.

The strange vessel came on; we could see a flag flying. The design of the flag on my head, and gently pressed me back was two broad red stripes with a white

stripe between.

The big ship 'was nearer; her form was new and strange; a large roof, with lit-tle showing above it. She seemed head-

ing toward Fortress Monroe, Suddenly she swung round and came slowly on toward our two ships near Newport News.
The two Federal ships opened their

runs upon the rebel craft; the batteries in shore turned loose on her. Lydin put her hands to her ears, but soon took them away. She was used to wounds, but had never before seen bat-

terward knew-now came down some smaller rebel ships to engage in the fight. ut they were too small to count for much.

for our second ship, which was now en-deavoring to get away. The Merrimac

fired upon her, gun after gun.

Our ship stuck fast, and could not budge, but she continued to fire. The ship which had been rammed began to lurch and at last she sank, with her guns firing as she went down. Lydia's face was the picture of deso-lation. Her lips parted. The Doctor observed her, and drew her arm within his own; she sighed heavily, but did not

speak. The rebel ship stood still and fired many times on our ship aground; and white flags were at last seen on the Union

Now the small rebel ships approached the prize, but our shore batteries, and even our infantry on shore kept up a rapid fire to prevent the capture. Soon the small ships steamed away, and the the small ships steamed away, and the great craft fired again and again into the surrendered vessel, and set her afire.

Then still another Union ship took part

The still

lost in the thickening darkness. Meanwhile, the burning ship was a sheet of flame; we could see men leap from her deck; boats put off from the shore.

"I want no food," said I.

"You must not stay in this air; besides, you will feel better when you have
eaten," he replied.

Lydia was all. Lydia was silent: her face was wet

with tears,
Groups of soldiers stood in our way; some were mad with excitement, gesticu lating and cursing; others were mute and white. I heard one say, "My God! what will become of the Minnesota tomor-

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HIGH ANGUS THESE STATES A E STATES AND A STATE OF THE STATES AND A STATES AND A STATE OF THE STATES AND A STATES AND AND A STATES AND A STATES

destroying our whole fleet and then destroying our coast?"
"God," said Dr. Khayme,
Lydia kissed him and burst into weep-

So far as I can remember, I have passed to more anxious night in my life than the night of March 8, 1862. My than the night of March 8, 1862. My health did not permit me to go out of the tent; but from the gloomy rumors of the camps I knew that camps I knew that my auxiety was shared by all. Strange, I thought, that my ex-perience in war should be so pecunary disastrous. Bull Run had been but the first because here. first horror; here was another and possibly a worse one. The East seemed propitions to the rebels; Grant alone, of our side, could gain victories.

The burning ship cast a lurid glare over land and sea; dense smoke crept along the

coast; shouts came to my ears-great ef fort, I knew, was being made to get the Minnesota off; nobody could have slept that night. The Doctor made short absences from

The Doctor made snort ansences from his camp. At 10 o'clock he came in finally; a smile was on his face. Lydia had heard him, and now came in also.

"Jones," said he, "what will you give me for good news?"

"Oh, Doctor," said I, "don't tantalize me." Lydia was watching the Doctor's face.
"Well," said he, "I must make a bar-ain. If I tell you something to relieve

"It did not need any great foresignt for that," said the Doctor.

"You said that Grant had the navy to help him, and that he certainly would not fail."

Indeed, throughout the prodigious scene indeed, throughout the prodigious scene that followed he was silent, and, to all seeming, emotionless.

Some ships of war were at anchor not with the provided quicker the better." "Well, then, the Merrimac will meet her match if she comes out tomorrow.'

"What do you mean, Doctor?"
"I mean that a United States war-yes sel, fully equal to the Merrimac, has ar-Lydia left the tent.

to my pillow (To be Continued.)

MUSTERED OUT. AUMAN.—At Sussex, N. J., Oct. 4. Lucien Auman 53d Pa. Served three years, and was wounded at Min

Edwards, 19th Obio.

FITZGERALD.—At Cicero, Incl., Nov. 18, Thomas
Fitzgerald, 18th Obio Battery, aged 63.

GARDNER.—At Louisville, Kv., Nov. 21, Capt. I. W.
Gardner, aged 57. Served through the war as Sergeant
in an obio battery. A widow and three children survive. GATCHELL -- At Des Moines, Iowa, Theo. F. Gatcheil, Co. I, 5th Md. After the war he was a member of the Washington (D. C.) Police force. Twenty-five years age he went to bes Molnes, He organized the Dies Molnes Insurance Company. He was founder of the Hummus Society in Des Molnes and the Iowa Methodist Hospital.

GILLIES.-At U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washir much.

Suddenly the Merrimac fired one gun, still moving on toward our last ship—the ship at the west; still she moved on, and on, and on, and struck our ship with her prow, and backed.

The Union ships continued to fire; the batteries and gunboats kept up their fire.

The big rebel boat turned and made for our second ship, which was now en-Howard, First Lieutenant, Co. I. 19th Wis, aged 77.
Howard, First Lieutenant, Co. I. 19th Wis, aged 77.
He was one of the early poncers of Sauk Co., Wis, having settled there in 1849, when Wisconsin was a territory and Henry Dodge way Governor. Enlisted March 15, 1862; mustered out Nov. 20, 1855; wounded at Fair Oaks, Cct. 27, 1864; member Eagle Post; leaves a widow and several sons and daughters.

a widow and several sons and daughters.

MORRIS.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, Thomas H. Morris, Co. D. 6th lowa. At the battle of Shilob he was wounded in the left leg on the morning of the first day's fight, and lay on the field uncared for until the afterneon of the second, when the Union army recovered the lost ground, and cared for its wounded. As a result of this wound his left, leg was amputated near the hip. He was an Examiner in the Pension Burean and was one of the oldest members of Kit Carson Post, 2. and NEAL.—At Cicero, Ind., Sept. 25, Capt. Wm. Neal,

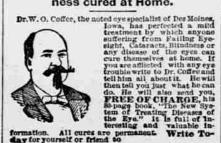
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the curiosity of friends as to where I pro-cured such exquisite odors prompted me to sell it. I clear from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per week. I do not canvass. People come and send to me for the perfumes. Any intelligent person can do as well as I do. For 42cts, in stamps ime; we could see men leap from her ck; boats put off from the shore.
"The play is over; let's go to supper," id the Doctor.
"I want no food," said I.

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GRAND OFFER! FREE! me."
Lydia was watching the Doctor's face.
"Well," said he, "I must make a bargain. If I tell you something to relieve your fears, will you promise me to go to sleep;"
"Yes; I shall be glad to go to sleep; the quicker the better."

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